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SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1902.

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CIRCULATION DURING APRIL.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of printed during the month of April, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Contac I Total

LANCE.	COUNTRAL	i Date. Copies.
1	108,740	16109,640
2	108,770	17 111,010
3	108,930	18111,060
4	108,830	19113,290
5		20 Sunday 117,780
6 Sunday		21112,050
7		22 111,850
8		23 111,110
9		24 111,700
10		25 112,560
11		26 113,650
12		27 Sunday 117,590
13 Sunday		28 111,420
14		29 112,130
15		30112,030
Total for the	e month	3,349,770
Less all copies en		
LARM BUL CODIES OF	Children in the lift	THE LETT DUST AT

Average daily distribution 109,494 And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the

month of April was 12.9 per cent.

CHARLES W. KNAPP, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 39th day of

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of 3t. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 26, 1905.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 53,000 copies every day. This Is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

THE SELFISHNESS OF PARIS.

Parisian indifference to everything not closely connected with Paris was never manifested more typically than in the lack of sympathy for and interest in the sufferers from the Martinique calamity which has touched the world's heart with the deepest pity,

The fact that Martinique is a French possession and that its people are predominantly French in blood scens to have no effect on public sentiment in the French capital. The unhappy island is far distant, its inhabitants are not Parisians, the story of their appalling plight is not "local"-and so the matter is dismissed from the Parisian mind with amazing unconcern. The death of the aeronaut Severo, the results of the automobile races, these things engress the attention of Paris in the very shadow of the colossal Martinique tragedy.

Characteristic, also, is the further truth that, with Paris thus unfeeling, the French people outside of the capital are deeply moved and are taking active steps to manifest their sympathy in the form of relief for the Martinique sufferers. It is almost a proverb that Parislans are the least worthy representatives of their country, that the manhood and stamina of the nation are found in the provinces, and the spectacle now presented seems to bear out the truth of this asser tion. The French capital is decadent with the disease of intense selfishness. A very acute manifestation of the malady is now in progress.

WARS AND RACIAL VIRILITY.

Considerable public interest must of necessity attuch to the eighth annual conference on international arbitration, which will be held at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., on May 28-30, inclusive, the meetings to be presided over by the Honorable John W. Foster and a large number of prominent men and women to be in attendance.

This conference will represent the American thought which protests against war as the means of the slower movements gain effectiveness by being settling disputes between nations, and which denies played in absolute darkness. the argument that war is necessary to preserve the virility of a race. The world's thought in this field was authoritatively voiced, perhaps, at The Hague Peace Conference a year or more ago, and certain orundertake to so vivify the sentiment in favor of peace as to materially advance human progress in the direction of abolition of war.

Undeniably, as is shown by the society under whose principle of arbitration has made great advances during recent years. The saner reasoning of mankind is left for experience to decide. beginning to recognize the truth that fighting and wholesale killing among the nations is not by any means the common-sense method of settling disputes. The contention of the advocates of universal peace is that, far from preserving the virility of a race, wars threaten to destroy that virility. They claim that war impoverishes a people by killing the best and bravest and leaving the coward and the weakling to beget the next generation. The degenerate races of the present day, it is pointed out, are those which a generation or more ago were the most masterful, flerce and virile. The present decadent representatives of these races are the natural result of the survival of the worst his business extends to other nations. As soon as he after the best had given their lives "to preserve the virility of the race."

While it seems to the average observer of passing events that The Hague conference accomplished little world are still attached to older fashioned measuretowards insuring peace in the world, the facts and | ments. figures to be submitted at the Mohonk Lake conference are said to prove that tremendous strides towards universal peace have been made as a result of that in- It must be admitted that the decimal method is the

proaching conference will, therefore, be awaited with are in harmony the better for the latter. great interest. There can be little doubt that the universal sentiment in favor of peace is growing stronger

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt's felicitations to the young King Alfonso of Spain, presented by a special Ameri-

When all is said and done, Spain has little reason to be resentful toward this country on account during the transitory period, Per week, daily only 6 cents of the war of 1898. The fact of defeat in that

For week, daily and Sunday 11 cents war is, of course, humiliating to Spanish pride, and yet the Spanish people may comfort themselves with the his estimate, as only two or three years were re-Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered thought that their antagonist was so much larger and quired before the metric system was in full vogue in not inclined to brag over their victory.

In so far as the Spanish loss of territory is condous benefit to Spain. Cuba had long been a drain 2 cents for one or 3 cents for two papers on the national treasury, the successive wars for and treasure. The Philippines were worthless, and the \$20,000,000 which Spain received from us for those Main 3018 A 575 islands was clear profit. Little Porto Rico was about ...Park 196 A 576 the only valuable possession lost by Spain. Cuba and the Philippines could not have been gracefully surrendered to their insurgent peoples, but to the United States, a Power infinitely superior to Spain, the surrender could be made without serious loss of dignity.

Spain has reason, indeed, to be grateful to this country. Since being relieved of the Cuban and Filipino dead-weights, Spain has prospered more greatly full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic than for several generations past. Her revenues are available for Spanish advantage, instead of being sunk in interminable colonial wars. The national discontent caused by these wars has disappeared. The Government and people have been aroused to a modern spirit of progressiveness. There is now a bright prospect of material Spanish advance in the near future. Alfonso and his people should be truly grateful to the United States.

A WOMAN UNDER THE BED.

arrest of May Willard, a St. Louis young woman who strike panic to all masculine souls.

Waking in the dead of night to espy the ordinary housebreaker, a burly, low-browed, heavy-jawed ruffian, in one's room, is sufficiently frightful to curdle almost any man's blood into a dish of living blutvurst or crimson schmierkaese, goodness knows,

But to emerge from sweet sleep and fix the startled gaze upon an intruding shape which all the of Postmaster Baumhoff has made his system the disguises in the world cannot prevent from betraying its femininity-oh, brothers, who among us shall undergo this experience and not feel his reason tottering an index of the city's prosperity. The Government's from the shock?

Miss May Willard, professional burglar and male impersonator, has materialized a Terror of appalling portent to the masculine soul. For generations we have laughed at women because of their timorous bedtime habit of looking under their couches for a possible man. It is safe to say that hereafter no St. Louis man will be able to retire tranquilly without States and establish a precedent offhand? No nafirst having satisfied himself that there is no woman tional harm can possibly come from an act of help-

Even then, alas, his sleep will be fitful and feverish because of the fear that ere daylight the woman who failed to hide herself under his bed will come to him through the window!

HEARING MUSIC IN THE DARK.

Chicago music-lovers are now seriously considering the advisability, from a high art standpoint, of instituting the novel custom of having concerts in the dark, the claim being made that in this manner the attention of the listeners can be entirely concentrated on the music.

In Germany, it is said, this has already been done with eminent success, concerts having been given in Darmstadt and other places under this condition, the result being most delightful. In now taking up the movement. Chicago claims to be in reality its leader. inasmuch as Mr. William H. Sherwood of that city ome years ago played Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata to an audience of 7,000 persons in a perfectly dark room. His idea was that the spirit of this composition could be best appreciated under such conditions. As for his performance, although at first he could not see a single key on the pianoforte, and but a faint glimmering of light on the instrument toward the close, he asserted that the darkness inspired him with exceptional power and that it added vastly to the enjoyment of the listeners.

Since the appeal of music is a sensuous appeal through the ear, the argument in favor of doing away with the distraction of sight when listening to musical compositions certainly seems logical. Many persons even now are in the habit of closing their eyes the better to enjoy a concert number, finding that thus they realize to the fullest the musical appeal. Others make a point of not looking at the stage, and ignoring as far as possible the visible surroundings. The advocates of the new idea claim also that there may be an artistic advantage in a gradation of the light, allegro music being accompanied with brilliant illumination, finales characterized by a twilight effect, while

The most practical objection raised against the proposition is that light is necessary to enable the musicians to see the score, but Mr. Sherwood's experience is cited as proving the contrary. It must be conganizations of Peace Societies in various countries now fessed that there is something decidedly attractive in the idea of being enabled to concentrate the mind utterly on the music at a concert, and the experiment of giving concerts in the dark should at least attract keen attention as a novelty. Whether the practice auspices the Mohonk Lake conference will be held, the would be found so satisfying as to cause a permanent departure from the prevailing custom must be

AN ECONOMICAL SYSTEM.

It is not probable that Congress will pass the bill approving the metric system for this country, but each year the defeat of this legislation seems to bring nearer the inevitable adoption of the decimal measurements. As one witness before the House Committee said: "The question, of course, is no longer theoretical or academic; it is a question of dollars and cents; it is a question of trade and commerce."

This concise proposition is all but granted by every thinking manufacturer of this country, especially if steps out of the United States he encounters the metric system, unless he goes to Great Britain. For it is remarkable that the two leading nations of the

According to estimates furnished to Congress, over 500,000,000 people are now using the metric system.

ternational gathering. The developments of the ap- scientific method. The sooner science and commerce

There is difficulty in even guessing at the loss in time which the nonadoption of the metric system year by year. Optimists perceive in this truth a prom- causes. Americans are amazed at the mass of calcula ise of the early coming of the day when war shall be tions which the British merchant must do in the course of an ordinary day's business. Frenchmen and Germans have just as much reason to wonder at the de lays which are caused in this country by laborious measurements of pints, quarts and bushels.

The chief objection to the adoption of the metris system comes from manufacturers who think of the initial cost. The changing of machinery to conform to the new standards would involve an outlay, it is true, yet this would be minimized by a gradual change

George Westinghouse thinks that the change could be made in ten years. There is some cause to doubt more formidable in men, money, ships and all the Austria and Germany. An advantage not to be overequipment of war that defeat was inevitable from the looked is that every student in the schools and most beginning. Americans themselves, while recognizing of the younger generation in this country are familiar the justice of the war for the freeing of Cuba, are with the metric system. There would have to be no long period of instruction preceding the formal adoption of the new standard. Congress can hardly afford cerned, that loss has been a gain of the most tremen- to delay an official sanction of this system. The commercial needs of the country demand its adoption, ---

> SANTOS-DUMONT AND RECKLESS AERONAUTS. Santos-Dumont's final deduction from the teaching of the recent airship tragedy in Paris, that inexperienced men should not make hazardous experiments with improperly constructed airships, represents the reasoning of an expert who has not allowed his scientific enthusiasm to carry him to reckless extremes.

> To men like Santos must the world look for whatever practical advance is made in the problem of aerial navigation. This young leader of the aeronautic thought and progress of his times fitted himself for his chosen calling by years of careful and cautious training. He takes not one unnecessary risk in his ascensions. His attention to details is marvelous. His "nerve" is the result, not of daredeviltry, but of vigilance and preparedness.

Inevitably, however, the development of ballooning must be marked at intervals by such tragedies as that reported from Paris. Reckless men, fascinated by the problem of aerial navigation, will assuredly continue experiments for which they are unfitted and will as surely pay the grim penalty. The results in Beyond all possibility of a reassuring doubt to their cases, as Santos-Dumont points out, may be the contrary, the terrifying story developed by the taken simply as a warning against such inexperienced attempts in a perilous field. If the problem of aerial confesses that she has been in the habit of burglariz- navigation is ever to be usefully solved it will be ing houses, disguising herself in man's attire, will solved by men of the Santos-Dumont stripe, cool, courageous, cautious and masters of themselves and of the vehicles which they use.

> St. Louis will probably receive an additional post office appropriation of \$45,000. This increase is deserved. The demands on the office are much greater than in the past, while the economical administration model of the department. The gradual and large gain in stamp sales during the past few years has been appreciation of local needs will be reflected by even better showings in the future.

> In the absence of a precedent authorizing such a course, the British Government hesitates to extend instant aid to the sufferers by the Martinique disaster. Why not follow the good example set by the United fulness in a case of such dire extremity.

Missouri's showing of gold-medal awards at the Charleston Exposition is in splendid keeping with that made at the Buffalo Pan-American Fair. Whenever a competitive exhibition of State products is made in the Union, this State is sure to be a winner. Missouri is the richest, most fertile and most prosperous Missouri's showing of gold-medal awards at the souri is the richest, most fertile and most prosperous of the American sisterhood of States.

RECENT COMMENT.

Beef Not a Necessity. Springfield Leader-Democrat.

When they decided to increase the price of beef the managers of the Beef Trust explained that the increase was inevitable because of the scarcity of beef. Now comes the information through news dispatches that the cattle trade is paralyzed all over the West. From all quarters the complaint is made that there is no sale for cattle, hogs or sheep, and that the buyers and packers are telegraphing to their agents not to send any more until the yards have been cleared of the stock on hand. Evidently there was a larger supply than the men who tried to control a supposed necessity for their own profit are willing to admit.

The result demonstrates two things that are well worth knowing. In the first place, meat "three times a day," or even once day, is not the necessity that it had generally been believed to be. People can eat something else and live very well indeed. In the second place, a lescon such as the people have already taught the Beef Trust, or combine, or whatever it really may be is of more value than a victory gained over them by the Government in the courts.

The people, by the exercise of a little control of their for a meat diet have in a month, it would seem, demoralized the cattle trade of the great West. The result is worth a great deal more than the abstinence has cost. Besides, it will be worth a great deal to many people to have learned that they really do not need so much meat as they were accustomed to consume. This is especially true in the summer season, and so the people, as will gain in health and in purse, while the managers of the heef monopoly are being taught a lesson by the people and the courts.

The True Patriotism. Indianapolis News.

Patriotism, of course, is only another name for service to the co untry honestly and faithfully performed. It does not consist in florid talk about the flag, in foolish boasting about the country that we all love, in wild and unreasoning partisanship, but in the sober and honest discharge of whatever duty falls to our lot and in a singlehearted devotion to the public good. And in life, as in hearted devotion to the public good. And in life, as in the army, good work can be done in any station. Private and General are entitled to the same measure of our love Garter King cried: and gratitude if they do what they are bidden to do without thought of self. There is no man so humble but is your pretence?" "You shall quickly hear," he can greatly serve the country. A man can be a patriot without being an officeholder. So the question is and pretence," and signed to his herald to one of subordinating operating the general good. one of subordinating oneself to the general good. We believe that all of our people would, in a great crisis, sacrifice themselves and all that they had for the sake of the nation and its flag. But we want to do these things in the ordinary affairs of life, and to realize that in such things as this there is, in a real sense, no large and small, 'All service ranks the same with God.'

Sedalia Democrat. The political parties are so evenly matched in Pettis County that it is folly for either to nominate an unfit or unpopular candidate for office. To do so is to invite defeat. Neither party is strong enough to carry dead weight and win. A man to win must be something more than merely competent to fill the office he seeks. There are thousands who are that. He must be courteous, gendemanly, popular, and even then he will find it job to run for office in a populous country like this. The party that is most successful in bringing out its most available men is the party that will fare best at the polls. This condition puts a party duty upon every party manthat of helping name the best and strongest candidates for public positions.

Keep Stirring to Prevent Thickening.

"At this point," said the author, "the plot thickens." "Don't let it do that!" protested the manager. "Thin it out. If there's anything that annoys the public it's a plot that can't be seen through at a giance.'

PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF ENGLISH CORONATIONS.

BY SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., M. P.

ot be seen at the Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, owing to the services involved therein having been waived by their Majesties.

Of these, by far the most striking, and one of the most ancient, is the Challenge by the King's Heteditary Champion, an office now held by Frank Dymoke of Schrivelsby, Esquire, as representing the Marmions, lords of Schrivelsby, (pronounced Screelsby) in Lincolnshire. The family of Marmion was decended from Robert le Marmion, Seigneur of Fontenave in Normandy, to whom William the Conqueror at his coming to England granted the Manors of Tamworth, Lutterworth, Schrivelsby and Skakingdom. This Seigneur of Fontenaye held the office of champion to the Duke of Normandy, which office he was allowed to transmute to that of King's Champion wher the said Duke seized the Crown of England

The last of the Marmions died in 1292 without male issue, whereupon the manor of Tamworth passed through the elder female lire to the Frevilles, and Schrivelsby, though the younger to the Ludlows, and from them to the Dymokes. At the Coronation of Richard II, in 1277. Baldwin Freville, as lord of the manor of Tamworth, claimed to discharge the service of champion; but in 1234 the manor of Schrivelsby had been In 1334 the manor of Schrivelsby had been adjudged to be held by Grand Serjeanty, involving the obligation to find a knight who on Coronation Day should prove by his body, if need were, that the King was true and rightful heir to the throne. Therefore Sir John Dymoke of Schrivelsby, Issued the customary challenge for Richard II and just 444 years later. John Dymoke of Schrivelsby, being in Holy Orders, deputed his son Henry to perform the same office for George IV. The present Squire of Schrivelsby, Frank Dymoke, has preferred and made good his claim to render his and made good his claim to render his bereditary service to King Edward VII, but his Majesty has waived the obligation, as William IV, and Queen Victoria did before whitam IV, and Queen Victoria did before nim. Nevertheless, it may not be uninter-esting to recall the features of the cere-mony at its last performance when George IV was crowned in 1821.

Ancient Rite Abolished.

First, let it be said, that never before had the ceremony been legally a farce. At all previous Coronations had anyone taken up the gauntlet flung down by the champion, there was the ancient statute still in force to authorize the quarrel being decided by a duel. But the encient judical rite of a duel. But the ancient judicial rite of rial by battle had been abolished by the trial by battle had been abolished by the repealing Act of 1813, therefore had Dymoke's challenge been accepted in 1821, heaven only knows what might have been the result. Perhaps something similar to that of the famous occasion when Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV. challenged Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, to do battle as a traitor in presence of King Richard II, in the year 1838. The lists were duly set at Coventry, the King was present with a force, says the chronicler, of 16,000 men to prevent a riot, when the two Dukes rode into the ring. the chronicier, of 10,000 men to prevent a riot, when the two Dukes rode into the ring, with beavers closed, splendidly mounted and accoursed, ready to do their utmost to kill one another. Their spears were already in rest, when the King cast down his baton, and caused the two Dukes to dismount, while he deliberated with his Privy Council. After a consultation lasting two hours, the matter was decided by the banishment of both Dukes from the realm.

matter was decided by the canalisation both Dukes from the realm.

In older times it seems to have been the privilege of the hereditary champion at a Coronation to go to the King's stable, and therein to choose the second best horse, and the second best suit of armour in the therein to choose the second best horse, and the second best suit of armour in the armoury, which he was entitled to keep after the ceremony. But the proceedings were somewhat less romantic when George IV was crowned. The champion's stable of four stalls was erected in Palace Yard.

Mounts for the Noblemen. It is distressing to have to record that two Constable. Lord Anglessey had commanded the cavalry at Waterloo, where he lost a leg, and it may be imagined that he and the Iron Duke, tried comrades in real warfare, must have smiled grimly at the parts assigned to them in this elaborate mas-

The Champion's oportunity came at the hanquet in Westminster Hall, a function which it has been happily resolved to abandon on the present occasion. But at George IV's coronation 400 illustrious persons sat down to eat and drink in the hall itself. 2.000 others of less dignity, who had taken part in the procession, were feasted in various rooms within the Palace of Westminster. After all these pairs of jaws had been munching away for more than an hour, the Lord of the Manor of Wymond-ley received from the Officer of the Jewel House a silver gilt cup, which he presented, House a silver gilt cup, which he presented, kneeling, to his Madesiy. The King drank therefrom and handed him the cup as his fee. Next came the Duke of Argyll, as Master of the Household of Scotland, who performed a similar service, receiving a similar fee. Here it may be observed that every stage of these lengthy proceedings seems to have been punctuated by some-body handing the monarch a drink. Hall Was Cleared.

The lower part of the hall was now cleared and Mr. Henry Dymoke, the Champion, pre-sented himself in the great dorway in full armour, mounted on a piebald housed in black cloth, trimmed and fringed with silver lioncels—the ancient liveries and cog-nisance of the Dymokes. On the Champion's helmet were seven and

On the Champlon's helmet were seven and twenty estrich plumes, on his horse's head seventeen, so it may be imagined that he presented a very terrifying appearance. Upon his right hand rode the Duke of Welington, upon his left Lord Howard of Effinchum, each in his peer's robes, with coronet and collar. Before these three cayallers marched trumpeters, serjeants atarms, the Champlon's heraid bearing the Challenge and the Champlon's two esquires. Challenge and the Champion's two esquire one bearing his lance, the other his shield. In one of the galleries sat an expert critic in the practice of chivalry, Sir Walter Scott towit, who professed himself delighted with the performance, save that the Champion's shield should have been an heraldic scutch on and not a circular Highland target

"Sir Knight, whence come you, and what

"If any person of whatsoever degree, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, the last King, deceased, to be the right heir to the imperial crown of this United Kingdom or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed." Hernid Picked Up Gnuntlet.

Then Dymoke threw down the gauntlet,

which, after it had lain a few moments the herald picked up and gave again to the champion. Riding up to the middle of the hall a halt was made, and the same cerewas repeated, and again a third time at the steps of the throne. The cup-bearer then took from the officer of the Jewel House a gold cup and cover full of wine, in which his Majesty drank to his champion, and then sent the cup-bearer to him with the cup, which he drained, and backed his solemnly down and out of the hall, earrying with him the cup as his fee.

All this mediaeval pageantry disappears with the abandonment of the banquet, and so do a host of minor ceremonies. By the by, it ought to be mentioned that the prac-tical reason for a banquet is gone. In an

RITES AND CUSTOMS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISCARDED.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

| earlier age, it was held indispensable that the menarch should receive the communion fasting. The services in the Abbey being We now turn to consider some of the lof extraordinary length, he might well be ancient practices and ceremonies which will lin need of refreshment and nourishment at its close, and it would not have been cred itable to the royal heepitality to feast

To practical minds it must seem irksome

and even humiliaring, for well-to-th gentle-men, often long past middle age to ape such menial parts as those of butler, larderer sergeant of the silver scullery, curver an so forth. It borders on the grotesque that in the Twentieth Century, the Lord Mayor and twelve of his principal citizens of Lor don, should claim eagerly the privilege of acting as assistants to the chief butler of England—a privilege which was disputed by the city of Winchester at the commation of Richard Coeur de Lion, in 1189, but which the city of London then secured by the pay ment of 200 marks to their needy King Still more humble is the claim of the Mayor and eight burgesses of Oxford to act as as sistants to the assistant butters as the did at the coronation banquet of Henry III. in 1218. But human nature is of very complex material, and these ancient offices have their source in the expedients adopted by successive monarchs to gratify the amount propre of certain of their subjects whom it was desirable to concillate, or who had ren-dered valuable service, which it was no always convenient to recompense in cash How dearly such trivial distinctions have always been prized, partly for the momentary eminence they secure to the individual, partly for the assurance they give of ob-taining a good place whence to view an unusual pageant, and partly from the loftier sentiment which endears ancient customs to every patriotic spirit, may be realized

by casting an eye over the remarkable number and variety of claims put forward at former coronations and the present one. present one Titled Meninis Present.

For instance, on the present occasion, no less than one Duke one Marquess and two Earls have preferred claim to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, whose privilege it is to carry to the King his shirt and clothes on the morning of coronation and to help the Lord Chamberlain to dress him. The fee claimed for this service at the coronation of James II was forty yards of crimson velvet to make a robe, also the King's bed and bedding, the furniture of his bedroom, his nightgown and wearing

apparel, basin and towels. The Court of Claims has need of nice discrimination in dealing with some of those put forward. For instance, the Lord of the Manor of Heydon in Essex claimed at James II's coronation to hold the basin and ewer to the King, by virtue of one molety, and the towel by virtue of an other molety, of the said manor, when the King should wash before dinner. The judgment in this case was—"allowed as to

the towel only." Another example may be quoted from the coronation of the same monarch, as showing that the proudest nobles were not showing that the products holds were not only eager to discharge these menial of-fices, but to act the paris to the life by showing equal eagerness in claiming the fees. The Duke of Nerfolk claimed as the fee of Chief Butler of England "the best cup of gold and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver, in the wine cellar after dinner." He was awarded in lieu a single cup and ewer of pure gold, weighing 32 ounces. Perhaps the homeliest of all the services rendered at the coronation banquet was that within the privilege of the Lord of the Manor of Addington in Surrey, which William the Conqueror granted to his cook, Tezelin.

Manor Is Held.

The manor is held under Grand Serjeanty, the duty being to present the King at the coronation feast with a dish of grout or diligrout, which seems to have been a compound of almond milk, brawn of capons, minced chicken, with sugar and spices. When George II was crowned, Lord George Sackville, afterwards Viscount Sackville, was a schoolboy at West-minster, and penned the following lines in praise of grout:

praise of grout:
While the famed times of chivalry remained,
When Canute, or Ironside, or Alfred reigned,
Their meals were homely, though their hearts

Their meals were homely, though their heart were stout.

Nor would the King disdain to dine on grout.

And still the good old dish maintains its place,

Still keeps its claim the royal board to grace.

This just respect the grateful nation pays

To the plain virtues of those ancient days;

Convinced, however her modern race may flout, They owe their dainties to their father peremonies, timewern, perhaps, rather than time-honored, convinced that although trivial, useless services such as they are dis-

pensed with, there will never be any lack

of able heads and strong hands to fulfil

our sovereign's bidding in real work. In one particular little regret will be felt at the discontinuance of the banquet, namely, that it was the chief cause of the expense of former coronations. Small popular en-thusiasm can be felt for lavish expendithushism can be felt for laylah expendi-ture upon stuffing with superfluous ment and drink more or less eminent persons who have never known hunger in a degree ex-ceeding a healthy appetite. Thus is an economy which may be effected without any sacrifice of real magnificence, and it is in good keeping with the proper fe-ling which has tended of late to the restriction The coronation of George IV cost the far-rayers (25),00; Queen Victoria's was ac-complished for 170,000. It is not difficult to pronounce which of these two monarches whirets received the best value for their Copyright, 1902, by D. T. Pierce.

MILLIONAIRES HOUNDED BY TASKMASTER TIME

It is a puradox to say that time being mency, multionaires are misers. They are most nighterally in their expenditure of atomobile to save-time A miser on the one hand, a spendthift on

Moneyed men own yachts to forgot the flight of time; yet all the while they are Merconi instruments. There are men who have contributed thou-

officen minutes to eat the "quick" lunchone which kill them. One of them recently "I would gladly give up all the cash I have made to recover my health I lost in getting it."

As opposed to the conditions of twentyfive years ago, here are some of the pre-ent-day methods whereby the business mas

The phonograph The "quick lunch," whether in office or The automobile.

The timekeeping system for his employes, The use of the preumatic tube, the trolley asket, and the cash register. The elaboration and extension of the modern idea of utilizing the services or capital of inferiors or rivals—the "combination"

The retention of the special services of professional men (lawyers and doctors) by corporations (trusts and insurance companies). The valet as personal representative at

the 'phone instead of the bath.

The casual but sudden employment of the special engine for the keeping of long dis-tance important engagements.

How the Pace Tells.

It was a physician who makes a specialty of nervous diseases who was talking. "If you will observe the men who hold responsible positions in the large corpora-tions nowadays," he said, "you will be surused to notice what a number are afflicted with muscular nervousness.

ompanion, for instance, or in brokers' of-eer, and on the floor of the Stock Exchange. You will see many whose eyelids or mouths twitch, or they will jerk their necks or heads, or tap constantly with their fingers or toes. Everything in business is

fingers or toes. Everything in business is going at a nerve-wrecking speed.
"One of our millionaires, who has been mentioned frequently of late in connection with a new charitable institution, has worn out five or six men who have undertaken to assume the responsibility of looking after the investment. They were paid princed. his investments. They were paid princel galaries, but the strain was too great, and one by one they have gone under. Nerves are not confined to women any morer or later we all pay the penalty.

Mrs. Benham; "What did you pay the minister when we were married?"

Benham: "I den't remember, but I can look it up in my cash book; I charged it to

New Universal Speech.

"Have you noticed," asked the observant citizen, "that people nowadays don't pro-nounce numbers as they did when you and I went to school, or even a few years ago? We used to say 'one hundred,' for instance, but we don't any more. We say 'one-o-o.'

If we want to tell somebody we live at one-0-5-0.' If the number is 123, we tell

him it is '1-2-3,' and so on. The reason for the change is plain enough -it's the telephone. One needs to speak plainly in telephoning, and as figures in any communication are usually important we have learned to pronounce each one separately, so as to avoid any mistake. Every body uses telephones now, and so everybody has caught the habit of pronouncing each figure of a number. Even the children talk

✓ POETS PLAY AT PING PONG. >>

The boy stood on the burning deck,

Whence all but him had fled "This ping-pong seems to me to be

A fatal game," he said. The stades of night were falling fast, As through an Alpine village passed A youth who bore, mid snow and ice, A banner with the strange device

Mary had a little lamb Whose fleece was white as snow, And everywhere that Mary ping-ponged The lamb was sure to go.

Twinkle, twinkle, little stor, How I wonder what you are, Up above the world so high, Like a ping-pong ball in the sky.

There was a man in our town, He jumped into a ping-pong game And knocked out both his eyes.

How doth the little busy bee

Improve each shining hour? By playing ping-pong while he waits For opening buds to flower.

By the dawn's early light,

The player, who played

At ping-pong all night? Lives of great men all remind us We can make our own sublime,

And departing leave behind us Ping-Pong on the sands of time. -W. J. Lampton

ong, ping-pong-how the balls do fivi Hid titter and banter merrily Until one has won and one has lost-

No matter the stakes or what the cost-It runs along. Yea, merrily the game goes on-on-Ping-pong and ping-pong and ping-pong

And ping-pong-pong!

SOME QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE

it is to be a church affair, with simply "home" and "address" at the bettem, no particular time and no reception card inclosed, is it necessary to send a present? READER No, it is not necessary to send a present,

but if you are a friend of either bride or bridegroom, and care anything about them, I it would certainly be no impropriety if you sent one. Wedding presents are supposed to be an evidence of the friendship or affection of the senders. What would you suggest for a young lady of re

tioner is a young man only slightly acquaints with her. YOUR CONSTANT READER. A pretty box of candy of flowers would be the correct gift. Books would be the only other possible gift, but the candy or flowers would be more attractive. Kindly let me know whether if proper to wear

derby hat with a Prince Albert yout, or whether a high hat is indispensable. P. A. M. A derby hat with a Prince Albert coat is not correct at any time, Kindly inform me the correct evening dress for

young man of 17 years. H. A. L.

If the young man is tall and large for his age, he can wear the full dress suit; but it is supposed that until a boy is 18 the Tux edo or dinner coat is correct. With the Tuxedo a black tie is worn; with the full dress suit a white tie,

Kindly inform me whether a Prince Albert or cutaway coat is the proper coat to wear at an evening wedding when a dress suit is not worn. A Prince Albert Coat will be better a cutaway, although neither is correct.

Will you kindly tell me if it is necessary to give a present when one is invited to the church only at a wedding, and not acquainted with the

When a welding invitation is sent, stating that it is to be a church affair, with simply "home" it is held? Also, should invitation be acknowled "address" at the bettem, no particular time edsed when one cannot got if so, by card or helds.

A wedding present is only sent to show kindly feeling toward the bride and bridegroom. It is not obligatory under any cirumstances. It is not necessary to acknowledge an invitation to a wedding or re-ception unless an answer is requested. Cards should be left at the reception if one attends, or sent by mail the day of the reception, if one is unable to be present,

My husband and myself have cards for an aftfollowing at the house, but we cannot attend.
Will you please tell us if it is necessary to send
regards or cards. egrets or cards, and, if the latter, how and at what time ought they be sent? It is not necessary to send regrets. Cards should be sent the day of the wedding to the parents of the bride or to the relative in whose name the invitation was sent out,

as well as to the bride and bridegroom. Please let me know the proper dress for a boy of 17 at his sister's wedding, which takes place in the morning. If a white waistcoat he work what kind of a tie should be worn? When should what kind of a tie should be worn? When should "saw" be used, and "seen"? J. C. A black sack coat, with black or white waistcoat and striped toward would be raistcoat and striped trousers would be correct dress. A white four-in-hand the should be worn, or one of light color. The word "eeen" is always used with have. For

instance, you should say "I have seen," or "I saw," "I seen" is incorrect. Would you consider it proper for a young man to accept a young woman's invitation to accom-pany her to the theater? L. H. There is certainly no reason why a young

gentleman should not accept a lady's invitation to the theater, for it is supposed that they must be acquainted, or she would not they must be acquainted, have sent the invitation.